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1 June 1984

East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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1 June 1984

EAST EUROPE REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOVIETS EYE POLISH CHURCH--On 2 May the director of the Office of Religious Affairs, Minister Adam Lopatka, met with Professor Dr Katarina Pilishek from the Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences who is conducting research on relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church in Poland. Professor Dr Wieslaw Balcerak, director of the Socialist Countries Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences, was present during the meeting. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 May 84 p 2]

CSO: 2600/963

PAPER CALLS FOR VIGILANCE ON VICTORY DAY

AU091123 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 9 May 84

["Anniversary That Invites the Peoples To Be Vigilant"--ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, 9 May (ATA)--On occasion of 9 May, the day of triumph over fascism, the newspapers ZERI I POPULLIT and BASHKIMI and other press organs carry articles devoted to this event.

The article of the newspaper BASHKIMI entitled "Anniversary That Invites the Peoples To Be Vigilant," says among the other things: 28,000 sons and daughters of our people laid down their lives for the liberation of the homeland. As compared with the territory and population we are among the countries which suffered the greatest damage during the Second World War. Albania was liberated through the blood shed and sacrifices made by the sons and daughters of Albania. We are proud that we, side by side the other peoples, made our contribution to smash the Nazi golgotha. We are proud of being on a front and fighting for the same ideal with the Red Army of great Stalin.

Further on the article continues:

The struggle of the Albanian people against fascism merged with the peoples of the whole world against the odious offspring of capital-nazism and fascism, but it had its originality, it had emerged from the Albanian territory. The struggle of our people was a continuation of the century long struggle for freedom waged by the Albanians. But only in November 1941, when Comrade Enver Hoxha founded the Communist Party of Albania (today the party of labour) our people found the leader, organiser and strategist that led them to the victory of 29 November 1944. But our struggle did not stop, it continued beyond the state borders of Albania, to the assistance of the Albanian brothers living in their territories in Yugoslavia as well as the other peoples of this country. The spirit of internationalism of the Albanian people and of the CPA was powerfully manifested in these acts.

Although much time has elapsed since 9 May 1945, this date always conveys messages of vigilance, so that mankind experiences no more horrors, and stay the hand of firebugs of a new world slaughter. And these firebugs are not in few number today. About 4 decades after the great victory of the antifascist peoples on 9 May 1945, the danger of fascism is real in a number of countries.

The superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, with the military and political blocs they manipulate, threaten the countries and the peoples.

Today's firebugs of the world resemble in essence those of the past. They light fires and hide their hands. The hotbeds of war all over the globe do not hinder the superpowers to swear for peace. They advertise the new strategic and conventional weapons as steps towards the preservation of equilibrium and international security. The slogan on disarmament has been turned into a slogan, which nobody believes any more. The conferences on disarmament or security have been transformed into parodies.

Twice within this century Europe has paid the expenses of imperialist feuds. Today the old continent is being overwhelmed by the most sophisticated American and Soviet weapons. The USA and the Soviet Union are transforming it into a powder depot. The European peoples are well aware of this reality threatening their existence therefore they are opposing the galloping militarisation of the continent.

As Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, "We are living in a very tense international situation full of great threats and dangers to the freedom and independence of the peoples, peace and international security. This situation is a result of the intensification of the aggressive policy and activities of the imperialist superpowers and the revival of different reactionary, fascist and war-mongering forces."

As an European country, Albania is in the forefront of the struggle against the preparations of the imperialist superpowers for a new world war. In congresses and other forums of the party, in the UN and in different international conferences, Albania has attracted the attention of the freedom loving peoples of the great dangers threatening the peace and their security as a result of the aggressive and militaristic policy of the superpowers. Only the road of resolute opposition to the hegemonistic policy of the USA and the Soviet Union, not falling in their traps of political, economic and military dependence, the destruction of the NATO and Warsaw treaty blocs and the removal of the bases and troops of the superpowers is the genuine road of strengthening the peace and security in Europe and elsewhere. Socialist Albania, as a Mediterranean and Balkan country, has given and is giving the most convincing proofs on the effectiveness of such a policy in favour of peace and security. It has been and remains a stabilizing and sure factor of peace in the Balkans, because it is out of any kind of grouping and dependence, it pursues a profound independent, peace-loving policy towards all the peoples and first of all, towards the neighbours.

There are 40 years since socialist Albania [has been] honoured and respected by friendly and freedom loving peoples of the world for its policy. The great jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland inspires and encourages the Albanian people who under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head be always on guard of the freedom and independence, make their contribution, so that to stay the hand of the two superpowers and the obscure forces of imperialist reaction in order not to repeat the past horrors of the Second World War, that genuine peace and security be established in the world. [Sentence as received]

DAILY ON U.S. 'SPIRITUAL EXPORT' TO DEVELOPING WORLD

AU151811 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 14 May 84 p 6

[Article by NOVOSTI political observer Yuriy Kuritsyn, "written especially" for OTECHESTVEN FRONT: "U.S. 'Spiritual Food' for the Developing Countries"]

[Text] There is an alarming development in the developing countries. The "spiritual food" imported there from the West, and first of all the propagated Western and American "way of life" facilitates the obvious deterioration of morals, especially among the youth.

In its aspiration toward world hegemony Washington is making use only of shooting and exploding weapons, but also what Washington calls "blurring the consciousness" and in other countries—"imperialism in the area of education and information."

"The control over the minds" of the Americans and the "correction of their behavior" begin, according to the American press, with their indoctrination already in their childhood with a militaristic spirit, and the inculcation--through the television screen--of the ideas of the "supermen" from the television comics and the games which teach how to get rich, cheat, and kill through all legal and illegal ways.

As the public organization Council on International Books for Children recently discovered, American children use text books in school which glorify militarism. The U.S. aggressive wars are presented in these books as "heroic" and "glorious." (Let us recall in this context the chauvinistic exultation, staged by the U.S. Administration, after the "victory,"--if we may quote President Reagan--in Grenada.) On the other hand, these text books and similar study aids do not mention at all the danger of a nuclear war and its possible consequences for mankind.

Yes, it is truly terrible when society directs the young generation not toward knowledge, but toward "self-assertion" through the fist, weapons, and money, and when youth are not taught ideas of respecting other peoples, peace, and goodneighborliness, but the stupid conviction in their country's "uniqueness" and "special role" in the world.

It is even more dangerous and terrible when this experience and spirit turn into a subject of export, especially to countries which still have not succeeded in doing away with the spiritual chains of their colonial past, and are only now forming the ideological and moral criteria of their new life.

Washington began this kind of export 23 years ago when the so-called U.S. "Peace Corps" was created. At that time several thousand "reliable" young people, in other words, people with already "corrected behavior," departed for many developing countries in order to help their people create an educational system and assist development in other socioeconomic areas.

At least this is what Washington officially said. In practice, however, the "volunteers" of the "Peace Corps" implemented their task in a different manner, as the following fact shows: For 20 years more than 30 governments in Asia, Africa, and Latin America were forced to reject the services of the corps' specialists because of their incompetence and superfluous diligence in introducing American morals and the "U.S. way of life." More precisely, many of them were sent back home because of a too obvious implementation of CIA tasks, drug trafficking, illegal export of historical valuables, and other improper deeds.

Today one seldom meets the "Peace Corps." The main mission of "educating" was undertaken by the U.S. mass media in the so-called "Third World," which disseminate the same ideas and morals in the developing countries.

Therefore, many young and independent countries, together with the socialist countries are striving toward establishing a new international information order, which would exclude the expansion of an ideology which preaches violence, evokes low emotions in people, and gradually leads them toward reconciliation to the threat of a general military conflict.

CSO: 2200/121

TASS CITES MLADENOV LETTER TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL

LD152022 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Sofia, 15 May (TASS)--Bulgaria voices serious worry about the dangerous development of naval armaments, which pose a grave threat to international peace and security, says a letter from Petr Mladenov, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The document says that the world at large was alarmed by incidents, ever more frequent of late, in which the United States used its naval forces to show force and to intervene in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, particularly the developing ones, posing a threat to their vital interests, independence and territorial integrity. The letter stresses the need to take urgent concerted measures on an international scale to bridle the race in naval armaments.

The letter says that the inclusion of this question in the agenda of the regular 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly will make it possible to have a broad exchange of opinion on ways and means to settle it internationally in the interests of peace, trust and cooperation among states.

Bulgaria is of the opinion that at present it is possible to start preparations for talks on the limitation of naval armaments, naval activity and on the extension of confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, particularly to those parts of them which are crossed by busy shipping lanes or where conflicts are particularly likely.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the letter says, welcomes the Soviet Union's readiness to participate in such talks, expressed by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, in his letter of April 14 this year to the U.N. secretary-general, and expresses the hope that the other nuclear powers give a positive response to this idea.

CSO: 2200/121

BTA DIRECTOR ISSUES BROCHURE ON WEST'S ROLE IN 'ANTONOV AFFAIR'

LD161628 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Sofia, 16 May (TASS)--The anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist campaign around the so-called "Antonov affair," engineered by Western special services in the spirit of the "crusade" announced by the U.S. President, was aimed from the outset at slandering and discrediting world socialism in the eyes of international public, to put the blame for the mounting wave of terrorism at the door of the socialist countries, to generate in Catholics a hatred for the communists, and to deal a blow to the mass antiwar movement in the West. This is the pivotal conclusion of the brochure called "The Plot of the Neo-Crusaders," by the executive director of the Bulgarian news Agency, B. Traykov, which has just been published.

During the time that has passed since the Italian police arrested the Bulgarian national S. Antonov, numerous facts have come to light which prove that Bulgaria and its nationals have had no hand in the attempt on the life of the Roman pontiff in May 1981, the brochure says. Moreover, even according to reports of the Italian investigating bodies, the Turkish terrorist Agca who had done the shooting at St. Peter's Square has repeatedly been caught lying. It is also known that the evidence he was giving during the investigation was constantly prompted to him by "people from the services" who visited him in prison and promised to reduce his prison term to ten years if he proved "cooperative." Neofascist Agca himself told his counsel for the defence about this.

Reports have also appeared lately in the Western press, alleging that the American CIA "does not wish to have anything to do with the investigation" of the affair. This is nothing but a very insidious ploy. Since the lie is unravelling, those in charge of the U.S. espionage department keep a low profile in the hope that if the investigation reveals the groundlessness and absurdity of the charges against Antonov, they will get away with what they did. At the same time they are doing everything to prolong this campaign.

The question also arises as to whether a trial will ever be held in connection with the so-called "Antonov affair." The trial, doubtless, must be held. But this must not be a trial of the Bulgarian citizen whose innocence has been proved: it should be a trial of the calumniator Agca who is doing the bidding of alien quarters, of the sponsors and perpetrators of the provocation. This is the demand of justice, the demand of the Bulgarian people. Letters to the BTA news agency, coming from Bulgarian people, express profound indignation over the unprecedented slander demonstrating the hideous nature of imperialism, the brochure concludes.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AWARD TO STANISHEV--The Order of the Friendship of the Peoples is to be awarded to Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, for his services in developing and strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples and in connection with his 60th birthday. K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow, the Kremlin, 10 May 1984. [Text] [PM151225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 84 First Edition p 2]

CSO: 2200/121

CURRICULA FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING TO BE EXPANDED

State Secretary Outlines Changes

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 36, 23 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Bodo Weidemann, State Secretary for Vocational Training]

[Text] The realization of our economic strategy is placing increasing demands on the training and education of the younger generation of specialized workers in all the skilled trades. What is essential is the closer and closer linking of the strengthening and development of science and technology with the training and education of everyone who implements these processes and realizes them economically. Socialist rationalization, the introduction of new technologies and products and especially the broad application of microelectronics and robotics throughout the economy, and also the new demands placed on the conservation of energy and material and the implementation of the plans involving processing and refining are all having effects on every job.

In our republic, the proportion of workers qualifying as skilled workers and master craftsmen rose from 54.9 percent in 1970 to 63.2 percent in 1983. This high level of training is a sound basis for realizing our growing tasks.

Sound Vocational Training--Inexhaustible Reserve

From 1971 to 1983, some 2.7 million young women and men were trained to be skilled workers. Modern curricula guarantee a sound basic training and a large available reserve pool. In vocational training on basic subjects, every third worker has acquired knowledge and skills in the fields of electronics, industrial measuring, control, and regulating technology, and electronic data processing. These are essential prerequisites for being able to react flexibly to new demands with respect to content in advanced training and for encouraging the creativity of the workers. In 1983 more than 1.6 million workers took part in advanced-training measures.

A sound vocational training system is an inexhaustible reserve for the continuing strengthening of production, is also one of the undeniable social achievements of our country, and is of great political significance in the international class conflict. At the same time it is an expression

of the fact that we are having increasingly better success in linking scientific-technical progress with the advantages of socialism.

In looking at the new phase of the realization of our economic strategy, the party and government have set as a task the drawing up of new curricula for all 317 skilled trades. The objective is to ensure for coming decades as well that through a sound vocational training a class-conscious, highly qualified, and readily employable younger generation of skilled workers is available for all national economic sectors.

These new curricula will be gradually introduced within the period between 1986 and 1990. In 1986 and 1987 this will be done primarily for those skilled trades which are especially important for the further implementation of the economic strategy and which are learned by a large number of trainees. These include, for example, electronics technicians and maintenance mechanics, middle-tier trades in the rationalization sector, specialized workers in industrial measuring, control and regulating technology and metal-cutting specialists, and those in home-building trades such as skilled building workers, roofers, and tile setters. From 1 September 1987 on, some 75 percent of all trainees will then be receiving their training in accordance with new curricula.

In the well-established basic subjects as well, from 1 September 1986 on the instruction will be according to new curricula. Regardless of the trade which they learn, all trainees will be given 108 hours in the new subject "Fundamentals of Automation," which will provide them with a deeper understanding of microelectronics, robotics, automatic control, computing equipment, and the applications of these in the trade and the enterprise. In the basic subjects "Industrial Economics" and "Socialist Law," new curricula will make them even better qualified to participate actively in the shaping of the economic processes in the enterprises and to champion a high level of discipline and order.

The further development of the instructional contents for the skilled trades is being done on the basis of the competent pioneering achievements of the polytechnic secondary school, especially achievements relating to the high general training and additional development found in polytechnic teaching.

Combines Are Responsible for Drawing up New Curricula

The drawing up, introducing, and realization of the new curricula is of fundamental importance for further raising the level of vocational training and the communist education of the younger generation of the working class and the class of members of agricultural cooperatives. With this, at the same time wide-ranging decisions are being made regarding qualitative development and elaborating the capacity for social work. The overall process of the further development of the skilled trades is guided by the socialist State. Almost 100 combines are responsible for drawing up new curricula in connection with this social mission. As the paramount agencies for the renovation of production, they are in the best position to

draw all the conclusions resulting from this as to the training and education of the specialized workers.

In order to guarantee a high reliability for the future in the determination of the objectively requisite new educational contents, in the combines and other agencies responsible for the content of the skilled trades experienced cadres from research and development, production and the economic sector are working with vocational-education teachers in the vocational subjects commissions. On the basis of comprehensive practical analyses, they determine the knowledge and abilities which prepare the specialized workers for mastering modern production requirements as well as traditional manual skills and help them to acquire the ways of thinking and behaving which are becoming more and more important to the strengthening process. What is central here is a firm readiness to achieve based on a high awareness of responsibility, an aspiring to the most economical use of resources, to quality work, and to an active participation in innovator and rationalization tasks, down to a readiness to accept new job assignments and ongoing advanced training.

Enterprises and institutions involved in vocational training are already beginning now to prepare themselves for the introduction of the new curricula from 1986 on. In this way it is guaranteed that all the necessary conditions will continue to be present at a high level for the education of the younger generation of specialized workers.

Detailed Explanation

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17/18 Mar 84 p 7

[Interview with Dr Harald Diesel, department chief, Ministry for Public Education, by Eva Horlamus]

[Text] [Question] Electronics, robotics, automation--these are bywords which fascinate young people. How will the pupils in our Republic be introduced to scientific-technical progress, how will they be prepared to take an active role themselves in this process?

[Answer] Great inventions and revolutionary technical developments have always filled young people with enthusiasm. But to prepare them for the demands of our times requires more than, for example, just to "add on" new subjects or to explain the mode of operation of a robot in the classroom. Although in the future a graduate of the 10-grade general-education poly-technical secondary school will be informed about this also.

Basic Prerequisite Is Sound Knowledge

Our socialist educational system has constantly devoted itself to the development of science and technology and the thereby resulting consequences for general education, because this is an important question of the connection of the school to life. This was seen also at the 8th Teachers' Congress in 1978. And the task formulated by the Central Conference of Principals in May 1982, of ensuring to each pupil the best possible start

in life, has moved these questions even more fully into the focus of attention. Scientific investigations confirm that the school must above all impart sound and application-oriented knowledge and skills and fundamental information in the natural and social sciences, and must educate the students to be creative.

In this spirit new curricula for various subjects have been drawn up and introduced in recent years. Included among these are the polytechnical disciplines, which are directly associated with practical knowledge of production and therefore are shaped especially clearly by the revolutionary changes in a scientific-technical sector.

[Question] What subject-matter fields have been revised or freshly incorporated in the curricula?

[Answer] Let us begin with the Introduction to Socialist Production (ISP), a subject in which the greatest changes have taken place with respect to scientific-technical progress. What are taught are fundamentals of the production process in the main fields of manufacturing engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering/electronics, and automation technology. Great importance is placed on concreteness and field experience. Thus many practical activities are provided for the pupils, which help them to acquire basic knowledge.

Thus, when in the 7th grade casting is treated as a type of shaping process, a small production part is also to be cast as well in the classroom. Or when in the 10th grade in the new subject-matter field of production automating there is talk about the numerical control of a machine tool, then the girls and boys will themselves set up and test a program with the help of their student demonstration equipment, which includes also a small machine model. By the way, the students have already concerned themselves in the 9th grade with electrical systems of information processing and thus among other things have experimented with relays, transistors, or integrated circuits.

After completion of the 10th grade, what has been learned in the ISP classes is continued in the basic subjects of vocational training. Thus the curricula of vocational training which are to be in effect from the date of 1 September 1986 on build directly on the curricula of the general-education polytechnical secondary school.

The Example of a Good Worker Is Educational

Another important sector is the productive work of the pupils. At this point they experience in practice what was dealt with in the ISP classes from the point of view of principle. Thus the curriculum of the 9th and 10th grades in association with the metal-working and electrical industry provides that the 15-year-olds and 16-year-olds assist in the operation, monitoring, maintenance, and upkeep of automated machine tools and equipment. Where it is possible, the pupils are to be familiarized also with industrial robotics, automated feeding and removal equipment, and modern transport processes.

[Question] And if no such equipment is in operation?

[Answer] The knowledge gained from the ISP classes can likewise be deepened in the practical direction within another enterprise located in the same district. Moreover, the bulk of the student activities provided for in the curriculum for productive work is quite variable, ranging from tooling up metal-cutting machines to packaging and shipping control or to stockroom work.

It should also be kept in mind that the girls and boys are contributing their part to the operational plan and are working alongside the workers. This principle, which has stood the test for about 25 years in the GDR in connection with the education of schoolchildren in an appropriately class-conscious way, is of course being retained. The example of a good worker has a lasting influence on the attitude and outlook of young people.

[Question] How are the new curricula of the polytechnical disciplines being coordinated with other subjects?

[Answer] What is conspicuous is the dovetailing of these with the physics classes, for which likewise new curricula have been worked out. An example: The know-how the students have gained in mechanics and electrical engineering from the manual instruction is continued at a higher level in the physics classes in several grades and then is taken up again in the ISP classes. There are points of contact with almost all the subjects. I will mention only mathematics, geography, history, and civics. The polytechnical principle which has been implemented in our school for a long time now--the linking of instruction and practice, above all production practice--is having a positive effect.

Useful Things Produced at the Factories

[Question] What changes in curricula are anticipated for the polytechnical instruction in other grades?

[Answer] A new curriculum will go into effect from September 1985 on for manual training in the 4th to 6th classes. The basic structure remains--with its subdivision into two large sectors, the working of materials and technical modeling. From wood, plastic, and thin metal, the pupils are to fabricate socially useful things and in doing so acquire fundamental work skills. This is the foundation for the productive work from the 7th grade on, in which already complicated production parts primarily from metal are made. The technical drawing done from the 7th class on likewise relates back to the manual training, in which production parts are already being sketched.

As for the technical modeling, in the future mechanics and electrical engineering will be brought together more closely. When the children assemble simple mechanical models from the construction kit, for example a circular saw or a stirring apparatus, they will become conversant with both mechanical components and also simple electrical circuits.

[Question] What are the teachers saying about these new things in the polytechnical classes?

[Answer] Many teachers of polytechnical subjects regard these curricula as the result of their own activity, because the drafts of these were publicly discussed and proposals from teachers from all parts of the GDR were incorporated into the curricula. The same thing is true of the corresponding textbooks and instructional aids which have been worked out at the same time.

Therefore there is not merely approval among the teachers--they have set about with great initiative to put the new curricula into effect. And that is probably the most important thing.

The New Curricula

1 September 1982: Technical Drawing, 7th and 8th grades.

1 September 1983: Introduction to Socialist Production, 7th and 8th grades; productive work by the pupils in enterprises of socialist industry and agriculture, 7th and 8th grades; productive work of the pupils in enterprises of the metal-working industry and electrical engineering/electronics, 9th and 10th grades.

1 September 1984: Introduction to Socialist Production, 9th grade.

1 September 1985: Introduction to Socialist Production, 10th grade; manual training, 4th to 6th grades.

University Broadens Course Offerings

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24/25 Mar 84 p 10

[Article by Guenter Neumann]

[Text] This year the Friedrich-Schiller University of Jena is making available a substantially expanded offering of advanced training for university and technical-school cadres: In over 80 classes, courses, and scientific events, more than 2,000 specialists are to be given the opportunity to acquire the latest scientific knowledge, to become acquainted with international trends of development, and to turn their own abilities and skills into creative work.

About two thirds of this offering is intended above all for colleagues of research and development departments in combines. Particular consideration was given to the specific needs of such neighboring and economically important enterprises as the combine Carl Zeiss State Enterprise of Jena and the Hermsdorf Ceramic Works. In line with the economic strategy of the Tenth Party Congress, these advanced training events are concerned among other things with the increased development and utilization of micro-electronics, and with the economic use of material, the processing of domestic raw materials, and new technologies.

As was emphasized in a talk with NEUES DEUTSCHLAND by Dr Erich Tennigkeit, head of advanced training at the Jena University, in the future as well those short classes and courses which allow one to react flexibly to very recent developments will remain the most important form of advanced training. However, in the coming years postgraduate study, above all in the natural-science and technical sector, is to be expanded systematically. And also the scientific life at the university, with its conferences, meetings, colloquia, and seminars, is to be used even more for advanced training.

In Jena last year, about 1,500 advanced-school and technical-school cadres from industry and from research institutions at home and abroad had participated in over 50 advanced-training events, over half of these just in the departments of economics, technology, chemistry, physics, and mathematics. Thus Jena University not only made an important contribution to raising the social effectiveness of science, but also was given at the same time, from the interaction with practical knowledge, useful stimulants to education, training, and research.

12114

CSO: 2300/437

HEALTH CARE IN URBAN CENTERS SEEN LACKING

Magdeburg VOLKSSTIMME in German 24 Mar 84 p 3

[Discussion with Dr Gerhard Patz, member, Bezirk Council; Prof Dr Gerd-Wolfgang Mueller, Director, Urological Clinic, Magdeburg Medical Academy; Dr Helga Kilz, Chief, Magdeburg-Reform out-patient department; Dipl Med Horst Moebius, Chief, State Medical Practice, Bahrendorf; Elfi Hartmann, Head Nurse, Bezirk Hospital, Magdeburg-Altstadt; led by Emmi Schulze]

[Text] [Question] The most important topic of discussion at the Bezirk congress on 29 March will be the development of medical and social care for the population of our bezirk. What have been the effects of the undeniably outstanding achievements of our state in this field, and what are the diseases you now need to deal with most often?

[Answer] Thanks to comprehensive and resolute measures, we no longer have to cope with diseases that occurred very frequently in past decades. The incidence of poliomyelitis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough and tuberculosis, for example, is very low at this stage. Measles have sharply declined due to immunization. We intend to eradicate measles altogether; formerly each year 100,000 children contracted the disease, and about 100 died of it. The fact that we now have the lowest ever infant mortality in the GDR is entirely the result of our comprehensive care for mother and child.

Increases have been recorded, on the other hand, for cardiovascular diseases, diabetis, rheumatic complaints and tumors. Lately added to this list have been diseases of the stomach and the intestines, specially among younger people. Also very frequent are infections of the upper respiratory tract. These latter account for 20 percent of all illnesses. We may therefore boast of satisfactory results while admitting some worrisome developments. To check and reverse the latter is not only up to the physicians; everybody must help.

[Question] Let us first of all stay with the public health service. Increasing medical care requires growing prerequisites. How are we doing in this respect?

[Answer] The bezirk public health and social service employs 41,532 personnel at the present time. Health care for our citizens has notably improved

by the inauguration of the Magdeburg-North and Stassfurt out-patient clinics, four more out-patient clinics in Magdeburg residential districts and new out-patient clinic buildings in Kloetze, Kalbe/Milde and Wanzleben. Since the Eighth SED Congress, 1,051 more physicians and dentists are at work. We have 14,150 hospital beds at our disposal, though not enough are presently available in Magdeburg.

Construction of the Magdeburg-Olvenstedt hospital, set to begin in 1986, the reconstruction of the ear-nose-and-throat clinic at the Medical Academy and the Magdeburg-Altstadt bezirk hospital will considerably improve the situation.

[Question] Basic medical care is decisive for the preservation and restoration of health. It has been estimated, though, that this is inadequate in the industrial conurbations. What are the causes of this shortage, and how do you think it may be overcome?

[Answer] Basic medical care meets about 80 percent of our citizens' needs. It thus provides the most important contribution to health care. We have therefore taken great care to make sure that the numbers of family physicians should steadily rise, and they did so--from 495 in 1970 to 630 at the present time. Nevertheless we are still short of general practitioners, specially in centers such as Magdeburg, Schoenebeck, Stassfurt and Stendal. To some extent this is due to age-related departures, to the other it is a consequence of the fact that our young physicians in urban residential districts are predominantly women. They tend to be absent fairly frequently, because their children are taken ill. The basic training of general practitioners is another reason for the shortage. Some other specialties such as ophthalmology, otolaryngology, orthopedics and pediatrics are equally affected. In the next few years we will energetically tackle this problem and make sure we have sufficient young physicians in these specialties. The situation might also be eased by the further deepening of cooperation between general medicine and the factory health service in order to diminish the still prevalent duplication of examinations.

[Question] How is the family doctor principle faring?

[Answer] In rural areas it has been largely implemented. Our citizens like it because the family doctor knows the entire family and is best able to prescribe the measures necessary to prevent or treat an illness. The development in the larger cities varies a good deal; Magdeburg, Halberstadt and Blankenburg demonstrate that the family doctor principle is doing increasingly well. In this context the district nurse is extremely important. As the person in whom citizens in need of care tend to confide, she is an important partner of the family doctor.

Unfortunately the effect of this undeniably satisfactory type of care is sometimes lost, because many citizens do not always consult the same physician--they may see the factory doctor once, another time the general practitioner in their residential district. Moreover, in some families each family member consults a different physician.

[Question] Does a visit to the doctor still mean long hours spent in the waiting rooms?

[Answer] How much time is spent waiting depends on the availability of doctors, the organization of their work and the utilization of reserves. In the majority of kreises the average waiting period is 30 minutes or so. Waits are often much longer in the industrial centers mentioned earlier and for the specialists in short supply. Progress has been achieved by a broader offer of early, late and Saturday office hours. However, such efforts could well be much more widespread yet. One of the opportunities offered is the greater utilization of medical and dental offices by shift work and the use of up to 85 percent of the working hours for the benefit of the patients. We must also cooperate far more closely with the enterprises and inform them to better effect of our offer of office hours. It is our aim outside their working hours to see 70 percent of the working people who were not given time off. Saturday office hours, for example, should be used for (among others) routine check-ups and examinations with a view to possible spa treatment.

[Question] You indicated earlier that each one of us can do a good deal to preserve health. What do you suggest?

[Answer] To begin with, everybody should realize that health is our greatest wealth, and that each individual is responsible for his own health. The most important factor is the leading of a healthy life, and training for this must begin with the infant. Nor should we have recourse to tablets for every slightest ailment. Headaches, for example, plague us for a reason. We should rather consider whether they might be due to too little physical activity in the fresh air or too much televiewing. It is not good enough to blindly fly into the "warm embrace" of the physician while heedlessly consuming large quantities of cigarettes, alcoholic drinks or candy. Moderation is the key.

[Question] What is the situation with regard to care for infants?

[Answer] We have further improved obstetrics and in most hospitals provide the proper conditions for mother-child bonding immediately after birth. Kreis youth physicians and dentists as well as specialized kreis counselors for pediatrics are at work everywhere. All creches are supervised by a physician, and this goes far to safeguard health care. The quality, extent and continuity of child health care in kindergartens and schools have also been improved.

We do encounter a problem with regard to immunization. Unfortunately some parents are in no hurry to take their children to be subsequently immunized if they happened to be absent on the day earmarked for immunization in the creche. We think that the reason for this behavior is an underestimate of the danger, and it is in fact the result of our exemplary state health care. Young parents do not even know the formerly feared childhood diseases; they have never seen a child sick with poliomyelitis. And that is how we would want to keep it and are therefore urgently asking them not to take anything for granted.

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CURRENT EMPHASIS IN ECONOMICS TRAINING, RESEARCH DISCUSSED

East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 6 Apr 84 p 3

[Interview with Prof Dr. Rolf Sieber, rector, 'Bruno Leuschner' College for Economics, by Dr. Manfred Mielke]

[Text] Rolf Sieber comes from a working family. After attending the Workers and Peasant College, he studied political economy from 1951 to 1956 at Lomonossov University at Moscow. In 1959 he graduated as Dr. rer. oec. After successful habilitation in 1963, he became a college teacher and in 1964 became professor for political economy/history of political economy. Prof Dr. Rolf Sieber has been rector for the College for Economy "Bruno Leuschner" since 1979. From 1963 to 1976 he was a member of the People's Chamber and for 7 years led the interparliamentary group of the GDR. Prof Sieber was named in 1974 to be the first representative of our Republic in the United States.

Figures and Facts About Bruno Leuschner

Education: 2,600 full-time students, 900 correspondence course students, 260 foreign students from about 45 countries, 2,300 technical professional people in continuing education.

Research: From 1981 to 1983, 158 scientific papers, 500 study and research reports, 21 textbooks were compiled. The students' share in the research is 40 percent. They here worked in 17 youth projects, 50 research circles, and student rationalization offices.

International relations: Permanent relations to 20 colleges and universities in socialist countries. Collaboration in the buildup of economic institutes in Angola, India and Egypt. Under contract with UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization), annual training courses for the management and planning of the economy and of industry.

At the periphery of a large Berlin industrial area--not far from the zoo--is situated the extensive building complex of the College for Economics "Bruno Leuschner." This is an important economic educational and research center in our country and is known far beyond its borders. Its rector, Prof Dr. Sc. Rolf Sieber informed us concerning its profile, tasks and projects.

BZ: Economists from Karlshorst. Commitment to and trademark of solid technical training for 34 years. How has the college developed?

Prof Sieber: It is closely connected with the founding of the GDR. Immediately afterwards there was a call for scientifically trained experts to develop a socialist planned economy. The first economic plans, especially the First 5-Year Plan (1951 to 1955), really provided a challenge for this. In October 1950, the College for Planned Economy, as it was called after its founding, began its activity with six institutes and three seminars. Proper experience of one's own was largely lacking, for the planned economy was still in its infancy. Soviet economists helped us to find our stride.

At that time, 185 students began their economic studies. Since that time, about 16,000 students have graduated from the college. At the present time, we are training 2,600 full-time students. One out of 10 is a foreign student.

Aid for the Developing Countries

We view the training and education of technical people from developing countries as a special task. Under contract with UNIDO, annual courses on the management and planning of the economy as well as on industrial planning take place for this purpose every year. More than 800 economists from such countries have up to now been trained at our college. The president of the Democratic Republic Sao Tome and Principe, Manuel Pinto da Costa, undoubtedly was a very prominent student. In April 1977, he received an honorary doctorate from our college.

BZ: In what areas are students being trained today?

Prof Sieber: In comparison to that time, not only has the number of students increased but the profile of the training has also steadily expanded. Today, we provide training in 10 specialties. The main areas are, among others, political economy, socialist economy, and foreign economy. New areas are military economy as well as the economy of social and cultural areas.

Furthermore, the further training of technical people in their professions has in the meantime assumed the same magnitude as the training of students. Besides education and research, this is in a certain sense the third pillar of the college operation. At the present time, about 2300 economists who are active in their professions are being trained here, and we expect that this number will increase further.

BZ: Where are the graduates employed?

Prof Sieber: Every other graduate takes a job in Berlin combines, enterprises, or institutions. There is not a single graduate who has not tested or completed his knowledge in actual practice.

BZ: We now come to an important point, namely research. How close are the connections to practical application here?

Prof Sieber: Our research capacity is tied up more than 50 percent with Berlin industry and other economic areas. From 1981 to 1983, for example, about 500 economic studies were compiled for enterprises and combines. Among these are research and development strategies to speed up scientific-technical progress, for example for the Berlin furniture combine. The proportion of student research today is about 40 percent. Proven forms for this are youth projects, research circles, and rationalization offices.

BZ: The Tenth Party Congress and subsequent plenary congresses of the Central Committee of the SED have set new standards for intensification. How do these new standards affect research?

Prof Sieber: Economic research, for example, must investigate still more thoroughly the effect of such social factors as education, creative initiative on the part of the workers, and other factors that are directed towards increasing efficiency and production.

BZ: Could you explain this in more detail?

Prof Sieber: As it has become apparent, the introduction of robot technology was and is a complex task. There were cases where such automats operate inefficiently and also caused some bother. But the problem is not with the robots but involves inadequate technical-economic or work-organizational readiness for deployment. Differences in the efficiency of robot deployment in the gain of working forces which are liberated for other activities make this very clear.

Close Contact With the Enterprises

For this reason working out the scientifically based economic foundations of robot deployment plays a major role in our research work. We here collaborate closely with producers and users of this technology, especially in the Berlin enterprises.

At the present time we are involved in setting up a productivity center for light industry, in collaboration with the technical people from the engineering school for clothing technology as well as young engineers and economists from the Berlin outer-wear combine. The possibilities for increasing productivity in this combine are to be investigated. This concerns, for example, the most favorable cut of the most various materials, the efficiency of technologies, as well as questions that must be solved when making whole areas more efficient. The improvement of working conditions finally plays a leading role here.

BZ: What new requirements do the increasing role of science and technology impose on the economist and on his training?

Prof Sieber: The economist must become more and more capable to evaluate developmental trends of the scientific-technical revolution in their significance for increasing the production and performance level of our economy. He must become capable of utilizing such trends for economically favorable solutions. In terms of specifics, this means: Besides a thorough study of socialist economics, disciplines of natural science and engineering are also gaining greater importance. Previously, such disciplines scarcely played any role at all for the student, for example microelectronics, bioengineering, robotics, and others. The economist must be familiar with these areas so that engineering and technology can yield the greatest possible economic utility. Furthermore, he must be increasingly knowledgeable about socialist management science. We are approaching such a profile over the long term. The conception for this has already existed for some time.

BZ: The study of economics then is not becoming any simpler.

Prof Sieber: It is becoming more complex. A great deal is demanded of our students. The readiness to be thoroughly concerned with several areas of knowledge becomes a precondition for future survival in the profession.

But knowledge is here only one side. The demands on personality are also increasing, beginning with the willingness to put out, readiness to work, the power to follow through even in complicated situations. Every economist must have leadership qualities, that he must be able to lead collectives, to inspire others, to organize the work well. Not least of all he must have a "good nose" for innovations, for economically favorable solutions. To train such characteristics and to confirm them is our most important educational task.

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CHRISTIAN PRESENTS VIEW ON MARXISM

Budapest UJ EMBER in Hungarian 22 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] The newspaper SZEGEDI EGYETEM [SZEGED UNIVERSITY] dealt with ideological or world view education in two articles in its 23 February issue. After presenting the Marxist point of view, the paper staged an interview with Alfred Turay, a teacher at the Szeged Pedagogical Institute for training priests. Below we present a few excerpts from the interesting document:

[Question] You are a member of an institute which deals with atheists. What do you regard as typical problems of the atheist world view?

[Answer] Together with Tamas Nyiri and Janos Gojak, we are the Hungarian members of the Vatican's Secretariat for dealing with nonbelievers. To answer the question I could say that I can point out just one atheist problem: the atheist does not accept God, and when all is said and done, the atheist can't explain why. Marxism alleges that religion alienates and takes one into the world of illusions. But let us take a look around just in the socialist nations: believers, through religion, are given a new start for work, they are active and work hard.... The atheist judges Christianity by judging the characteristics attributed to Christianity.

Going back to the single atheist problem which I pointed out, I must say something about its consequences. One is that Marxism eliminates an absolute truth which Christianity gave the world. Thus a basic comfort has been eliminated. In the end, the atheist is alone. The atheist's slogans: 'fight for the future, let's make the world more valuable etc.' are powerless without the promise of the hereafter. They say we will survive through our works. But does it give me comfort that after I die they name a cigarette or a square after me?

Marxism does not deal with the question of whether there will be a posterity in a satisfying manner.... The world is conditional, you have to face that. Keeping quiet about this is not a solution. Atheism provides only slogans instead of support, and these alienate an individual more than religion....

The second consequence of the atheist man's big problem is ethical. If there is not a transcendental hierarchy of values, if only society dictates the moral rules, then one is tempted greatly to violate the basic ethical rules one after another. This can be concluded from practice, if we think of the extent of crime and the problems of youth....

The third consequence is, especially since Feuerbach, that the atheist believes that the alternative is 'either God or myself.' Stated simply: acceptance of God belittles me. This alternative is totally wrong from the Christian point-of-view. Saint Thomas Aquinas said that the closer a creature is to God, the better he can achieve self-realization. This is our own characteristic dialectic.

[Question] In your opinion, what kinds of consequences for an individual's relationship with himself and the community does the avoidance of the world view bring?

[Answer] Distinguishing between a Christian's and an atheist's life plan, there exist two routes. One belongs to the Christian: he accepts the life plan that God dreamt up for him; he lives accordingly and gains happiness. The atheist wants to carry out his own plan, so he often goes astray due to this. His individuality cracks. Of course, if a Christian says no to God's plan, then he will also share this fate. The important point is that such a fragmented individual cannot be a useful member of society. Therefore, avoiding the world view results in self-destruction....

CSO: 2500/346

NEW CONSCRIPTION REGULATIONS ANNOUNCED

Warsaw MONITOR POLSKI in Polish No 4, 5 Mar 84 p 43

[Decree of the ministers of internal affairs and national defense of 15 February 1984 on conscription procedures in 1984]

[Text] In accordance with article 33, paragraph 1 of the 21 November 1967 law on the general obligation to defend the People's Republic of Poland (DZIENNIK USTAW 1984, No 7, item 31), the following is ordered:

Article 1

1. From 16 April to 29 June 1984 draft notifications will be issued in Poland to men born in 1965.

2. Men who have not registered for the draft so far must also register within the deadline specified in paragraph 1:

- 1) those born in 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, and 1960;
- 2) those enrolled in institutions of higher learning.

Article 2

Summoned to the district draft boards are also:

1) Men born:

- a) in 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959, 1958, 1957 and 1956 who have not been transferred to the reserve, if:

--they are applying for a deferment of their military service because of the necessity to take care directly of a family member, or because they run a farm or file to be recognized as breadwinners;

--they were found temporarily unfit to the military service and the period of this unfitness terminates in 1984;

- b) in 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, and 1960 who have filed an application for a revaluation of their fitness to the military service or in whose state of health the physician conducting the physical examination found changes;

- c) in 1959, 1958, 1957 and 1956 who have not reported for the draft until now;
- 2) Students and graduates from institutions of higher learning who have filed applications for a deferment of the prolonged military training or for being recognized as breadwinners.

Article 3

Also called for the draft, within the deadline specified in article 1 paragraph 1, are men who:

- 1) turn 18 in 1984 and have been assigned by the district commandant to military training;
- 2) are 17 years old and have volunteered for active military service or military training;
- 3) have applied to be drafted for active military service as candidates for professional soldiers.

Article 4

Women born in 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961 and 1960 who are employed in health services and have the qualifications specified in article 1, paragraph 1, point 1 of the decree of the minister of national defense of 22 May 1973 in the matter of military duties of women (MONITOR POLSKI No 23, item 139), can also be called before the draft boards.

Article 5

The conscription will be handled by governors and mayors of the cities with the status of provinces, with the cooperation of the heads of provincial military headquarters and low-level organs of the territorial administration--through draft boards.

Article 6

The date for the conscription to be announced in Poland is set for 30 March 1984.

Article 7

This decree becomes effective on the day of its publication.

C. Kiszczaak, Minister of Internal Affairs
F. Siwicki, Minister of National Defense

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CSO: 2600/926

RECTOR VIEWS ELECTIONS IN ACADEMIC SCHOOLS

AU261033 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 21 Apr 84 p 11

[Interview given by Jozef Lipiec, rector of the Pedagogical College in Rzeszow, to Marek Rostocki: "Elections of Academic Authorities Continue in Over 100 Polish Colleges"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Rostocki] How does one become a rector?

[Lipiec] In line with our statute, the election of the electorate is the first stage in the rector's election. The electorate is elected at the meetings of the individual election groups at the department level. To be more accurate, independent scientific workers--professors and senior lecturers--as well as other academic instructors and students elect their candidates to be electors. Administrative workers and external instructors also elect their candidates to be electors. Electors must be elected by at least two-thirds of those entitled to elect. The final stage of the rector's election is a secret ballot, in which one must poll at least 50 percent of the votes plus one vote to become a rector. I received 60 percent of the vote. At the beginning there were six candidates, but in the end two of us had to fight it out.

[Rostocki] To what extent does the realization that the minister of science and higher education can veto the election result distort the true intentions of a given academic community? It is possible that the vote is given not to the person who is "most desirable," but to the one who is "acceptable" to both sides.

[Lipiec] Let us bear in mind that the elections are not a question of some sympathies, but a marriage of convenience. A college should elect as rector a person who is able to ensure that the program adopted by, say, the administration is effectively implemented. Such an implementation is impossible if the rector is not supported by the two sides--by his community and by the minister.

[Rostocki] In some colleges politics comes to the fore, and elections intensify the divisions of the recent past.

[Lipiec] This is evidence of the lack of commonsense and imagination. Our colleges are traditionally areas of rather strong internal conflicts and are divided in all possible ways--scientific, social, and so on and so forth. These divisions were reinforced by the temporary effects of violent events in August 1980 and December 1981. As far as I know those old divisions, which were often very deep, continue to reassert themselves in some colleges in connection with present elections, and may affect the election of this or that candidate. However, it would be wrong to detect everywhere the backlash of the August events with all their consequences. The first few rectors elected during the present elections are PZPR members, as I am. A few nonparty rectors have also been elected, which is proof that politics is just one of the criteria taken into account by electors. What mainly counts is the scientific position and the informal but decisive authority of the scholar.

[Rostocki] The special powers granted to the minister of science and higher education for the period of overcoming the crisis are responsible for the fact that the self-government powers of university-level schools are curbed by an administrative safety valve. This is giving rise to natural resentment.

[Lipiec] As a philosopher I view that as a struggle between the fast and the carnival. Under the present crisis conditions in our country and in the face of considerably repressed emotions the idea of self-government must be countered by the powers of a state authority agency. The question of how much authority self-government should have and how much the state should have is the crux of the problem. I assert that the law on higher education has settled that difficult question in a way that satisfies both sides.

The practical question is: How to avoid the shackling of the university by the state? I am for the most extensive self-government powers of universities, but this must not mean that they should become independent in political, personnel, and program matters.

[Rostocki] I have heard the views that the fact that the minister has the right of veto is a blow to the independence of universities and that the only thing they can do is to stick to their own political candidates, even though the minister may veto their election. We all know what happens next.

[Lipiec] It is such people who create myths. I am convinced that the minister will use his right of veto--if at all--only in a situation in which consensus has been evidently violated. The principle of the golden mean, which is the basis of the law on higher education, appears to me very reasonable in this context. Only he who has no idea of the nature of scientific and social relationships in university-level schools may assume that the party criteria or the principle of loyalty are determining factors in decision-making. University-level schools have very subtle ties with the ministry, ties largely determined by tradition. These schools are specific institutions with a special social fiber. Running them by commands and prohibitions is simply impossible.

In addition, we should keep in mind that the situation differs from college to college. There have been rectors who were elected before the introduction of martial law and who did not live up to the expectations of their electors, and I know rectors who were elected during martial law and who have won the general respect of their community. That is why I regard as rash the fear that the minister will act mechanically--that is, that he will veto a candidate for rectorship who was once a member of Solidarity. There is no reason why we should not trust the wisdom of the academic community. There is no doubt that the Ministry of Science and Higher Education has its sympathies and antipathies, but they will not be the deciding factor.

[Rostocki] The press spokesman for the government [J. Urban] said not so long ago that not all university-level schools interpret the law on higher education in line with the interests of the socialist state.

[Lipiec] It seems natural to me that the government issues warnings against abusing the law in question for political purposes. In such a case no one will be able to say that he did not know, that he forgot, or that he thought that.... The study of the situation in university-level schools has apparently provided evidence that political emotions may win the upper hand here and there. The government has warned against the consequences of such a situation. I think it positive that it has done so. Let us bear in mind that the present elections of the academic authorities mean that the cadre policy in our schools will be stabilized for the next 3 years. The stakes are worth fighting for. The Chief Council of Higher Education, which some weeks ago--using different words than Mr Urban did--appealed to the academic community to promote honest instruction and to sensibly use the powers of self-government, has taken the same position.

CSO: 2600/967

WEEKLY CITES OPPOSITION IN SCOUT UNION, AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY

AU041435 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 28 Apr 84 p 2

[From the press review]

[Text] From the interview given by Andrzej Sobczak, commander of the Wroclaw Troop of the Polish Scout Union, to Waldemar Koczewski from GAZETA ROBOTNICZA on 9 April:

[Koczewski] Internal opposition is not making scout work easy....

[Sobczak] It is a bit much to use the term opposition, since it does not amount to a significant force. There are throughout the country a number of small groups of young people who trace their origins to the Andrzej Malkowski circle of instruction [one of the founders of Polish scout movement]. They have become instructors in various scout communities and are trying to work in their own ways. There are also a few people--excellent political double-dealers--who are trying to realize their own political ambitions in the scout movement, ambitions that have nothing in common with the good of young people or the movement. They are dispersed throughout the country, but we know that they have their own system of communication and often take an identical stand on some definite issues. Our policy vis-a-vis those instructors is not to keep them away from the scouting movement. We believe that those people, especially the young people, need time to approve--on the strength of their own experience, errors, and independent evaluations--of the political line that the Polish Scout Union has represented since the last war. We try not to resort to drastic solutions....

[Koczewski] How then are we to view the fact that the Wroclaw-stare Miastro scout unit has been dissolved by the command of your troop?

[Sobczak] What was going on in that unit had nothing in common with the good of young people. It is true that some instructors in that unit politically deviated from what the Polish Scout Union is implementing, but the drastic suspension of the powers of that unit's command was aimed at only one thing: To put an end to anarchy, which created chaos in running the unit, whose legally elected authorities were unable to cope with all their problems.

From a statement made by Dr Andrzej Drabinski, first secretary of the PZPR College Committee of the Agricultural Academy in Wroclaw, made in GAZETA ROBOTNICZA of April:

The auxiliary and independent scientific workers of the Agricultural Academy include a group of determined political adversaries. As political adversaries, the independent scientific workers are the more dangerous because they do not reveal themselves. All they do is to pull the strings attached to those who are young, angry, naive, and inexperienced. I will give you an example. According to the PZPR College Committee of our academy, the brutal opposition slogan "Let Us Cut Down Party Members" was being implemented during the election of the college of electors.

University-level schools will never have the three "s's"--independence, self-government, self-financing. They will have only independence and self-government. East or West, Poland included, he who pays calls the tune. That is why there is no room here for any capers on the subject of limitless "democracy." That fact must be taken into consideration when rectors are elected. If a rector does not care about rapport with the authorities and does not want to follow the policy in force in our country, his university-level school may halt its development, may not obtain funds, and so on.

CSO: 2600/967

DAILY DISCUSSES TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENT

AU041702 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 May 84 p 3

[Daniela Sielska article: "Trade Union Problems--Dropping Swaddling Clothes"]

[Excerpts] The steady increase in the number of trade unionists seems to confirm the thesis that the development of trade unionism continues, albeit slowly, and constitutes an important element of the country's sociopolitical life. That is also attested to by the fact that trade union organizations are beginning to play an ever increasing role in their communities, even though it is true that their influence varies in individual plants. It is determined by the political situation in plants, by the quality of the people elected as trade union functionaries, and by their ability to win the confidence of workers.

The main feature of trade union work is interventions in individual problems of workers as well as actions on working conditions and wages. Those interventions and actions are still haphazard and are at times devoid of oversight and consistency, but most trade unions organizations are acquiring, it seems the necessary routine and range. That is mainly true of those organizations in which genuine social doers are in charge of trade union work. However, there are, unfortunately some few organizations in which trade union work is done by smooth, polite, and accommodating peopole, who thus harm the cause of trade unionism and work forces and enable adversaries to make malicious comments.

Production plants are, it seems the most important front of the struggle for strong and militant trade unions--new trade unions as they are still being called. The numerical consolidation of those trade unions and improvements in their work will determine their position in their communities and outside of them. We can expect that those all-Poland trade union organizations that have completed their organization and adopted steady forms of work and action programs will develop greater militancy in that connection. The fact is that not all trade union federations have reached that stage of development. However, many have registered undoubted achievements, especially in presenting to management and negotiating with them problems of the given branch of industry. It is obvious that the situation of trade unions

in and outside of plants is not uniform and depends to a great extent on the people who are charged with trade union work and on the pressure exerted by work forces. Another conclusion about trade union work in the past several months is that, despite many determining factors and obstacles, trade unionism is slowly penetrating the consciousness of workers and is being treated with increasing seriousness by its partners. The fact that trade union work is improving inside and outside plants can be regarded as dropping the swaddling clothes.

However, what is disturbing for many trade union functionaries is the trade union movement's fragmentation, which has at times assumed forms of caricature. This fragmentation consists of a large number of trade union federations, which embrace narrow trade union communities. That is undoubtedly a reaction to centralization--another caricature--which continued for many years, and is motivated by the desire to maintain independence even at the cost of diminishing the power and influence of trade unions. That feature is seen by some people as a danger to the future of trade unions in our country. Those people want the integration if not the fusion of some federations and to set up a central national trade union body or union. That issue is being heatedly discussed by trade union functionaries and has stimulated a surge of emotion. As for the mass of rank-and-file trade unionists, their response to the idea of integration has not suggested whether they approve of integration. It is difficult to answer that question now.

The establishment of the College of Chairmen of Trade Union Federations may prove of great significance for the idea of integration. Some people warmly support that college and some combat it vehemently, but even its adversaries have to concede that the college, which is a social body without any formal powers, constitutes a kind of platform for exchanging ideas, consulting on various economic and social problems, and agreeing on positions on important issues. It also places trade unionism in a better position vis-a-vis state and ministerial authorities and constitutes an arena for the clash of views about the forms and methods of further cooperation among national trade union organizations. It can be said that the activity of the college stimulates as much hope as fear.

If trade unionism is to effectively represent the workers on questions of national importance it must have its own research centers, use the assistance of specialists, and have other facilities, which call for larger forces and resources than the ones possessed by individual trade union federations. The first harbingers of organized joint activities are already there as attested to by plans for trade union training and for a trade union weekly.

As for fears, they are mainly represented by chairmen of smaller federations, who are certainly afraid of being swallowed up by larger structures. People also say that too much hurry in setting up a central national trade union council will produce a colossus with feet of clay. However, as time goes on more and more trade union functionaries realize that permanent forms of trade union cooperation must be adopted and a trade union representation must be set up.

CSO: 2600/966

BRIEFS

SECURITY SERVICES MONUMENT SITE--The monument dedicated "To Those Who Gave Their Lives in the Service and Defense of People's Poland" will be erected in front of the Lubomirski Palace. This was the decision reached by the Citizens Committee for the Erection of Monuments at a plenary meeting held in Warsaw on 11 May and chaired by the committee chairman, Gen Div Wacław Czyżewski. At this meeting a decision was also made to approve the changing of the monument's inscription to read "To Those Who Gave Their Lives in the Service and Defense of People's Poland." It was stated that this monument is a memorial and tribute to all Poles who lost their lives in this cause--including both those who fought with weapons in hand to transform the fatherland into a people's state and those whose work contributed to the consolidation of the changes along socialist lines that have been taking place in our country. The meeting was attended by Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, and Władysław Loranc, director of the Ideological Department of the PZPR Central Committee. [Text] [Warsaw KZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12-13 May 84 p 2]

CSO: 2600/974

SCINTEIA MARKS RCP'S 63D ANNIVERSARY

AU081619 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1252 GMT 8 May 84

["The RCP--Vital Center of the Nation"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 8 May (AGERPRES)--The Romanian newspapers of May 8 mark on special pages the 63d foundation anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party. They recall in extensive articles the traditions of fight of the working class in Romania, the beginnings of the working-class and socialist movement which recorded a great victory in 1893 when a political party of the working class was set up in Romania. After referring to the RCP's historical roots, the Bucharest newspapers dwell on the main moments in the activity carried out by the Romanian Communist Party.

From May 1921 up to now, SCINTEIA shows, that in over six decades, nothing important has been without the active participation of the RCP. Revolutionary actions organized and led by the party in the third and fourth decades, when fascism's menacing clouds were gathering, when the country's independence and freedom and human dignity were being placed in jeopardy, became moments of reference in the country's history. The broad actions in the interwar period were illustrative of the Communist Party's power to organize and lead the masses of people in the fight against exploitation, against fascism, for the country's independence.

The RCP was apt to develop a wide antifascist resistance movement, to initiate and then directly lead the glorious antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 1944 which ushered in a new era in Romania's history.

In those hard years of ceaseless fight, courageous militants moulded wills and revolutionary characters steeled in the party ranks that were devoted to the country's well-being, to the people's vital interests. Singling out from them was the luminous figure of young Communist Nicolae Ceausescu, an ardent patriot and consistent revolutionary who clearsightedly leads now the destinies of the party and the country. Revolutionary patriot Nicolae Ceausescu has asserted himself ever since in the people's consciousness as one of the most brilliant personalities as Communist fighter and patriot, outstanding qualities which were to impose him over the years at head of the RCP and Romanian state.

In the forty years since it has been leading the Romanian people's destiny, SCINTEIA says, the RCP managed to achieve what other parties could not do along centuries. It organized and guided the people in accomplishing the antifascist and anti-imperialist, social and national revolution which saved the country from total disaster. Then, it put a definite end to man's exploitation by man, ensured the country's multilateral progress through a clear-sighted prospective policy which plenarily asserted itself in the years following the Ninth Congress (1965), the most productive epoch in the country's history. Romania is today a modern country, embarked on the road of technological and scientific progress, where industry, agriculture, science and education see unprecedented development, where socialist democracy, revolutionary humanism and human personality powerfully assert themselves, an independent, sovereign country which enjoys worldwide prestige.

Romania's complete transformation was not an easy task. There were enough difficult moments in the country's reconstruction. In those years of impetuous advance several obstacles were raised which had to be surmounted, SCINTEIA shows, stressing that the unshakeable unity between the party and the people was decisive in overcoming difficulties, a unity on which RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu conferred new, superior dimensions through the consolidation of the party's links with the broad masses of people, through the deepening of socialist democracy. Relying on this solid basis, the RCP dared translate into fact, after the Ninth Congress. [sentence as received] The boldest projects of which the Romanian people could not have dreamed 40-50 years ago, engage the whole economy in a vast development process of deep-going changes in all localities.

The unity between the party and the people stems from the party's monolithic inner unity conferred on it by its strong working-class nucleus. The RCP has in its membership 3.4 million or so, which means more than 32 percent of the entire population active in industry, agriculture and in other spheres of the socioeconomic life. Telling in this respect is the fact that over 75 percent of the party members are employed in the production of material assets. In these conditions the RCP's role of vital centre of our entire social system acquires a specific character and is supported by direct efficiency asserted in the field of material production. Such a situation eloquently reflects the idea advocated by Nicolae Ceausescu that the party does not govern on behalf of the workers, together with the working class and all working people, that the party is not a leader that promulgates but it is directly involved, through its members, in the creative activity of material and spiritual assets. [sentence as received] In President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception, the strengthening of the party's role and attributions in the current stage and in the years to come requires that it be based within society and its institutions and rely on the stimulation of the masses' energies and initiatives.

ROMANIA

KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE ON RCP ANNIVERSARY

AU101415 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 May 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the establishment of the RCP, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], of all the party members, and on my own behalf, I want to convey warmest congratulations to you, and through you to all the Romanian Communists and fraternal people.

The establishment of the RCP was an historic event in the revolutionary struggle of the Romanian workers class and people.

The RCP successfully organized and led the masses' struggle for national independence and social liberation and for changing their once poorly developed country into a socialist country with a modern industry and agriculture.

Currently, led by the RCP headed by you, the Romanian people are recording great successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th Party Congress and to build a comprehensively developed socialist society.

Expressing my trust that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples will increasingly strengthen and develop, I wish you and your party and people new and great successes in your efforts to promote the country's development and prosperity.

Kim Il-song, WPK Central Committee secretary general

CSO: 2020/90

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Visits National Refinery

AU091841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Karachi AGERPRES 9 May 1984--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Elena Ceausescu, accompanied by the other Romanian officials, visited on 9 May the National Refinery at Karachi.

On arriving in that large industrial unit built and developed with Romania's support, the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people were warmly greeted by Javad Mirza, [spelling as received] president of the State Petroleum Corporation (PERAC), by Mohammad Husseini [spelling as received], director-general of the "National Refinery Ltd" state oil enterprise, by numerous Romanian and Pakistani experts working there.

Addressing the Romanian president, the president of the State Petroleum Corporation thanked for the visit and said: "We are grateful to President Nicolae Ceausescu for his personal care for the building of this refinery, for the technological and financial support given by Romania in the construction of this objective which is a telling expression of the relations of friendship between the two countries."

Taking the floor, President Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned that the visited industrial units--the fruit of the collaboration between Romanian and Pakistani experts and workers were a symbol of the friendship and collaboration between Romania and Pakistan.

"During the talks I had with Mr President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and with Pakistani ministers," the Romanian president stressed, "We have come at the conclusion to develop our collaboration in other domains as well. Considering the good results of this refinery, we have discussed the possibility to build another refinery and a petro-chemical centre, another symbol of development of the Romanian-Pakistani collaboration onto higher stages."

"At the same time, we agreed during the talks to intensify the collaboration in international arena in the struggle for a policy of peace and national independence. In order to build, to secure their own socio-economic development, the peoples need peace. The builders of the refinery, all workers, the peasantry, the intelligentsia have to do their utmost for peace, for everything being built and done through their work to serve the people, the nations' welfare, happiness and independence."

Meets Businessmen in Karachi

AU091837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Karachi AGERPRES 9 May 1984--On 9 May, in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu met Pakistani businessmen. Members of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and representatives of industrial companies in the fields of metallurgy, machine building, electronics, chemistry, petrochemistry, textiles and other industries, members of trade companies and banks participated in the interview.

Addressing the audience Mian Saifullah Khan Paracha [spelling as received], president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, thanked for the opportunity given him to meet Romania's president and expressed his appreciation of the "valuable help received from the Romanian nation in our effort to build a strong economic base." Mentioning that Romania has granted an invaluable technical, scientific and financial assistance to Pakistan in a series of industrial domains, the speaker pointed out that Romania was offering Pakistan technology and research projects for the use of solar energy and exploitation of bioenergy and sea water, as well as technical assistance in building new industrial units.

Reasserting the interest in expanding the scope of the economic cooperation between the two countries by using the new opportunities created in recent years, the president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry mentioned a series of lines that could be followed to make the object of fruitful collaboration between the two countries, [passage as received] saying in conclusion that "this interview might make a positive contribution to the promotion of the Pakistani-Romanian collaboration."

Invited by the guests, Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

Elena Ceausescu Receives Doctorate

AU082213 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] Islamabad AGERPRES 8 May 1984--The University of Islamabad conferred the title of "Doctor of Sciences Honoris Causa" on Acad Elena Ceausescu D. Eng, Romanian first deputy prime minister, chairwomen of the National Council for Science and Technology, on 8 May, during a ceremony.

On arrival at the presidential palace, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, rector of the university, prorector Sheika Imtiaz Ali [spelling as received], vice-rector Mohamad Afzel [spelling as received] members of the university Senate and of the Academic Council warmly greeted her.

To the applause of the attendance, Elena Ceausescu received the insignia of the new academic title and was then invited to take the floor.

CSO: 2020/88

SCINTEIA ON 1894 HUNGARIAN-STAGED TRIAL IN CLUJ

AU171420 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1234 GMT 17 May 84

["Press Articles: 'Unity and Independence of Homeland--Permanent Ideals of the Romanian People'--Article by Academician St. Pascu in SCINTEIA of May 17, 1984"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 17 May (AGERPRES)--Numberless are in our history the moments which throw light on the permanent ideals of freedom, national independence and unity of the Romanian people, their endless fight to live free and master of their fate in a free and united homeland. Alongside other moments of the struggle for national independence and unity, the memorandum movement at the end of the last century clearly showed that the legitimate national aspirations of the Romanian people could not be the outcome of the oppressors' goodwill, but of their own and direct fight, efforts and sacrifices. The memorandum movement which culminated with the framed trial of the memorandum supports in May 1894 in Cluj-Napoca threw into prominence the Romanian people's resolve to resolutely embark upon the road to national liberation, the strong affective links which united the Romanians everywhere, despite the borders which separated them on maps but not in their hearts. By all this, the memorandum movement goes down as a significant moment of the history to be ever cherished by our people.

On May 7, 1894, Cluj City appeared very different than usual. Tens of thousands of people were crowding the streets of the city, come from throughout Transylvania and from across the mountains, from Romania. The trial began of the Romanian outstanding personalities "guilty" of having drafted and disseminated in the press a great memoire called the memorandum, a document which disclosed the inequities which reigned then in the dualist Austro-Hungarian empire and the unbearable oppression suffered by the Romanians in Transylvania. It was a harsh but just indictment against an anachronical political regime. The coalition of the Austrian bourgeoisie and of the Hungarian bourgeoisie and landlords, a demographic minority, that dominated vast majorities by force: the southern Slavs (Yugoslavs), Czechs, Poles, Romanians, Ruthenians, Italians. National and social oppression went hand in hand in oppressive, anachronical system, rejected by the whole civilized world.

At that time, what could the Romanians do to do away with inequities and oppression? Petitions, starting with the *supplex Libellus Valachorum* [memorandum seeking equal rights for Romanians in Transylvania from Emperor Leopold II] in 1791, turned out to be a wrong way. The Emperor in Vienna was indifferent to his subjects' sufferings. "The good emperor" was a concept that had but a few adepts among the clergy. Most of the prominent Romanian political leaders had lost their confidence after the ingratitude shown by Franz Joseph as far as the Romanians were concerned after the 1848 revolution, and then in 1867, when the decisions made by the Romanian Diet in Sibiu in 1863-1864 were annuled and the compromising Austro-Hungarian dualism was concluded in 1867. Under the circumstances, the committee of the Romanian National Party made use of "diplomatic" tactics to baffle Vienna's plans. In 1892, they sent to the Emperor the memorandum after having published it in three languages: Romanian, Hungarian and German, to be known to the world. Although the imperial chancellory and the government in Vienna disconsidered it, they had attained their purpose, which explains the anger of the Austro-Hungarian rulers.

The world learned that in Transylvania where Romanians made up most of the population, the census was much higher than in other parts of the empire, thus depriving the Romanians of one of the fundamental rights of the civilized peoples in the 19th century. The world was informed that the Romanians were not appointed to higher offices and the Romanian language was not used in administration, although they were the overwhelming majority of the population. The world came to know that three millions of Romanians had no department in higher learning institutions, no gymnasias and no state-run economic pedagogic lycees.

The solidarity of the civilized world with the Romanians' memorandum was proved by the press in all countries, including some papers in Austria and Germany, which commented it and justified it, by the numerous meetings and demonstrations in favour of the Romanians' claims. That was one of the reasons, besides a busy diplomatic activity, of the two-year postponement of the trial of memorandum supporters, until, under the pressure of the Hungarian bourgeoisie and landlords, the government decided to hold the trial in Cluj, on May [day indistinct] and following days in 1894.

Romania's reaction was impressive when the decision was released: 23 meetings took place on April 19 in several localities in Romania, participated in by tens and hundreds of thousands of people.

Numerous manifestations of solidarity with the memorandum supporters took place on the eve of the trial, on May 6.

A great ebullience was reigning among the Romanian people in Transylvania since the decision was made to sue in court the memorandum supporters. The students and intellectuals had crossed the villages in order to encourage the shy ones, enthruse still more the enthusiastic ones and ensure the presence of a large crowd of people in Cluj on the day of the trial.

The day of May 7 marked the beginning of the trial in Cluj. Twenty prominent Romanian personalities were forced to show up before the court. Among them, Ioan Ratiu, Gheorghe Pop de Basesti, Vasile Lucaciu, Iuliu Coroianu, Mihail Velici, and others and as many attorneys-at-law.

In order to prevent "the outburst of revolution," thousands of gendarmes and military were sent to Cluj. They helped pushing the crowd out of the city, while other gendarmes were placed in the hall where the trial continued, in order to ensure "public safety."

Offending remarks made by some members of the court about the crowds gathered in Cluj caused Vasile Lucaciu to say: "This grand and spontaneous manifestation of the Romanian people has been a recognition of the most sacred truth, of the most sacred cause" which proved to the world that "we and they are all alike, that we, as free citizens, are not acting alone for our interests and freedoms," that "in this movement we are accompanied by the large mass of the whole people."

The last days of the trial, which were the most dramatic and moving ones, marked a still fiercer confrontation of two political conceptions, that of the bourgeois-landlord, intolerant Hungarian rulers and that of the wronged Romanian intellectual bourgeoisie, which represented the oppressed Romanian people. The closing speech was made by Ioan Ratiu, self-composed and brave, who told the whole world, from the defendants' box that what was tried in Cluj was not the trial of one person, but the trial of the whole Romanian people who were threatened in their very existence, declaring that "the existence of a people is not to be discussed but to be affirmed." The situation was reversed. The memorandum supporters turned from defendants into prosecutors. The more so, as the proofs of the people's solidarity with their leaders kept increasing with every passing day. Meetings were held in towns and villages, which decided for rebellion would the memorandum supporters be sentenced, and for the organization of a big rally of protest at Alba Iulia. Hundreds upon hundreds of letters and cables reinforced by tens and hundreds of signatures kept pouring in.

The Romanian people's solidarity was still more powerfully shown during the trial, beyond political frontiers that separated brother from brother.

Impressive was the solidarity of foreign public opinion with the cause of the Transylvanian Romanians. Tens of newspapers in France, Italy, Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands, and even some in Austria and Germany, hundreds of political, cultural and scientific personalities in those countries overtly declared their support to the Romanian people's cause.

The Hungarian bourgeoisie and landlords however, defying the European public opinion, pronounced, through the court that represented their interests truthfully in Cluj, a sentence of 31 years and two months and a fine to cover trial expenses.

The memorandum movement, that ended in the famous Cluj trial, can be considered on good reason, as yet another powerful and lasting column supporting the national edifice, along with those represented by the 1848 revolution, the union of the principalities, the winning of Romania's independence. All of them were meant to support and consolidate the union of 1918, the most impressive materialization of the Romanian aspirations, which would be joined by another one, it too beautiful, lasting and powerful: the August 1944 revolution of social and national liberation.

CSO: 2020/90

BEHAVIOR, DRESS OF DISCOTHEQUE PATRONS DEPLORED

Bucharest MUNCA in Romanian 2 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by Radu Anton Roman: "The Discotheque and Behavior"]

[Text] We enter a so-called discotheque (where as a rule there is not a single record, but only cassette and tape recorders). We are present at a program of an evening of fun at Vaslui. Tirgu-Jiu, Tulcea, Sibiu, Iasi... almost always the music is good, modern, presented attractively. Almost always the people in charge, the organizers, take care to give an educational character to the dance program. On the last day of the "Joy of the Youth" in January, at the Cultural House of Trade Unions in Alexandria (Teleorman), for example, the program presented by the organizers--wide, consistent, composed of recitations, folk songs and lectures with historical themes, was fully convincing.

But... the moment the dance began it was clear that the harmony of the program deteriorated.

Dressed not according to the most eccentric norms of the youth fashion, acceptable and inevitable for a certain age, but without any sense, without limit, unpleasant, in poor taste and with nonchalance, some young people danced in a strange way, a shaking dance without a name. With ridiculous hats on their heads, with scarves made of flying veils over their jogging suits or dirty short coats with raised collars, keeping hands motionless in their pockets, spitting dryly along the wall, pushing one another abruptly, inviting partners with a growl, these young people and very young guests of the discotheque seemed to pollute even the music which enveloped them....

We are convinced that they do not want it to be like that at all! We are convinced that they don't know how it should be! That nobody taught them, unfortunately, how to dress, how to dance without transforming the dance into a twitch, how to talk to a girl.

Shouldn't the educational programs in the hostels for singles, in clubs and cultural houses also include a strictly necessary chapter on current urbanity? Indeed, shouldn't the committees of the trade unions, the leadership of the cultural institutions of the trade unions and others, together with people involved in education, get involved more actively in an educational activity in accordance with this plan? The sense of duty, of honor, of devotion and

generosity, of self-sacrifice is closely connected to the sense of correct relationship with your neighbor, to the sense of relationship to society, through ethical norms, but also coherent, unitary esthetics. Whoever smokes in a discotheque, pushes his dance partners, spits on the wall, is not, in any case, a man of obligation or concern for his work and the work of others. Also there is a powerful link between the sense of elegance and politeness and the sense of work, of duty in a department or shop.

We remember, and we admire, an example which impressed us, because of its value and consistency: the Club of the Printing Enterprise in Oradea (holder, for years, of the "Printer's Torch" trophy, something not at all accidental!) A club which for years has been running a course of modern dance, where one can learn both the tango and the rock, the waltz and the shake, and any disco music dance, no matter how recent it might be, (a club) in which one can learn how to behave and how to dress and all which pertains to the civilized conduct. A club in which the parents can leave their children, the girls, without any worry, because they are sure that there is no chance of any unpleasant happening, a club in which, together, workers, students, youth of all ages, so to speak, meet and have a good time, under the sign of the beautiful and the pleasant, politeness and good education.

I also saw some successful efforts in the cultural houses of the trade unions in Resita, Birlad, Galati, in the form of a modern dance group. But the experience ought not to be limited only to the dance, but to the urbanity of the whole behavior. Especially the young people, future inhabitants of cities, of hostels for singles, are waiting to learn and to be taught what it means to live in big cities of our time, what it means to be part of the whole, without any harshness or alienation, without feelings of loneliness, isolation, of being an intruder, but with the feeling of harmony and constructive integration, in an urban community, living according to principles of ethics and socialist civilization.

CSO: 2700/195

BRIEFS

WREATHS AT USSR, UK MEMORIALS--Bucharest 9 May (AGERPRES)--During a ceremony held on Wednesday to mark the day of Romania's state independence and the day of the victory over fascism floral wreaths were laid at the Memorial of the Heroes of the Struggle for the Liberty of the People and of the Homeland, for socialism, at the Memorial of the Homeland's Heroes and at the Memorial of Soviet Heroes on behalf of the general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and the Government of Romania, of the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as on behalf of central institutions and mass and public organizations. Floral wreaths were also laid on behalf of the diplomatic corps. The same day, a similar ceremony took place at the Tincabesti Cemetery of British Military who died in Romania in the fight against fascism, when floral wreaths were laid on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the State Council and Government of Romania, of the Ministry of National Defence, as well as on behalf of the diplomatic corps. The ceremony was attended by members of the party and state leadership of Romania. [Text] [AU091316 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1255 GMT 9 May 84]

CSO: 2020/90

YUGOSLAVIA

WESTERN JOURNALIST FORESEES INCREASED POWER OF REPUBLICS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 14 May 84 p 12

[Article by Viktor Meier: "Yugoslavia, a Confederation"]

[Text] Belgrade, in May—There are some in Yugoslavia who are pinning their hopes on the fact that a new state presidency will take over on 15 May. It will be made up of men who are rather well known both inside and outside the country: Dolanc, the present minister of the interior, to represent Slovenia; former defense minister Ljubicic, for Serbia; Mojsov, the present foreign minister, for Macedonia; Olympics organizer Mikulic, for Bosnia; former minister president Djuranovic, for Montenegro and the present Croatian party secretary and former foreign minister Vrhovec, for Croatia. There will also be a government reshuffle. Minister President Planinc is said to have announced her readiness to serve another term. She has earned the reputation of being able to run the government (or federal executive council) quite capably but she has also come to realize that the federal government has trouble functioning in the absence of support from the highest government bodies—particularly from the republics and their leaders. It is widely regretted that Vice Minister President Dragan, a Slovene, who thus far has been responsible for economic policy, will be leaving. The years he has spent on this difficult government post in Belgrade have undermined his health. The name mentioned as a replacement for Interior Minister Dolanc is that of Culafic from Montenegro who has drawn attention to himself on several occasions by making realistic and sensible statements regarding the mission of the police.

There is reason to fear that the new federal executive council will not quite live up to the hoped-for expectations. The only thing that can be said of the supposedly "strong" new council members is that most of them harbor great personal ambitions. Other than that, they are anything but unified. There are those—Vrhovec, the Croatian, perhaps most of all—who are all but devoured by the ambition to play a major role at the federal level. In Croatia, he succeeded in attaining to a certain position in the local party apparatus. The reason for this is that this party apparatus has hardly been rooted in the population since the 1971/72 purge initiated by Tito and has since been leading a somewhat isolated existence. It is being run by dogmatists, eccentrics and members of the Serbian minority. Recently deposed Croatian interior minister

Gazi appears to have been used by Vrhovec for his own purposes initially and later dropped when things got too hot to handle. The question now is whether Vrhovec will be able to retain his position in Croatia. His extremism will probably meet with a great deal of suspicion in Belgrade.

It is often said that Vrhovec's tirades against Serbia and the somewhat freer intellectual climate in Belgrade as well as against prewar Yugoslavia are motivated to some extent by Croatian nationalist sentiments for tactical reasons. But the fact that he still is very much a part of the "anti-Croatian hysteria in Croatia" phenomenon speaks against this, however. It seems that he really believes he can build a federal career for himself by coming out against all so-called "nationalisms."

Djuranovic from Montenegro is accused at times—even by functionaries—of not having done enough to combat the deteriorating economic situation while serving as minister president. The charge is also made in particular that he increased the nation's huge debt even further. These charges are not quite justified. In fact, Djuranovic, who is not an economics expert, tried during his term in office while Tito was still alive to draw the attention of many political leaders, including Tito, to the need of instituting effective measures to deal with the economy. But many people, including Tito, did not listen to him. There might be some interesting findings, if the regime—instead of carrying on a Tito cult—were to deal soberly with the role played by Tito, particularly in economic policy, during his last years as head of state.

The different expectations regarding the state presidency once again raise the question whether constructive processes—such as democratization—in Yugoslavia are more possible at the federal level or in the republics. In confederated nations, the federal government tends to represent a kind of "average" of the individual states both in terms of quality and approach. The dogmatically oriented leaderships of both Croatia and Bosnia have apparently succeeded in getting the federal government to move against "Belgrade liberalism." Conversely, the federal government has frequently been called upon to counter excesses in Bosnia, Croatia and Vojvodina as well as the threat of autonomy in Kosovo. On the economic plane, the government needs to defend the unity of the Yugoslav market and the currency—which does not mean that centralistic measures must of necessity be progressive. In the meantime, it has turned out that the framework within which the federal government can effectively unfold is shrinking steadily. The political, economic and cultural processes of any importance at all have shifted to the republics more and more. In addition, the interest of the Yugoslavs in events occurring in republics other than their own is declining. Anyone watching television in Belgrade or Zagreb will find that even the weather report or the report on road conditions primarily deals with the situation in that particular republic. A motorist might well come up against

a blocked road 20 kilometers past the Serbian-Bosnian frontier without ever having heard about it Belgrade.

Primarily among the intellectuals, there is such a thing as an all-Yugoslav opposition view—ranging in many gradations from completely loyal critique to outright dissension. One can read about it in periodicals and hear about it at semi-public symposia and "rostrums." At such gatherings, there is talk of "democratization." Then, there are the disgruntled workers whose standard of living has gone down 30 percent over the past 2 or 3 years. But even among these "opposition" types, standard of living and democracy issues quickly tend to get mixed up with national issues. The masses scarcely respond to calls, such as those issued by Djilas, for a nationwide "democratic socialism" or an English-style two-party system. Djilas' importance in this respect is exaggerated abroad. But anyone who maintained that the central authorities in Belgrade or certain unidentified "Serbs" there were taking the resources or foreign exchange profits of this or that republic away would have greater success with his line of argument. Democracy is an unaccustomed way of life; as a result, debates on this subject leave something to be desired in terms of objectivity. There is no way, for example, for the party to compensate for state federalism. On the contrary: the League of Communists makes itself felt primarily in the form of the party organizations in the republics.

In view of the confusion attending the Yugoslav political system, there are those who fear that the army will one day attempt a centralist coup—perhaps with the help of ambitious political leaders of the Vrhovec or Dolanc type. The possibility exists; but such an operation would hardly change anything in the long run. Neither the national, nor the economic problem could be resolved in this fashion. The dictatorship established by King Alexander in 1929 was over soon enough.

Another, more realistic solution would be for Yugoslavia to overcome the contradiction between the "real state" and the "lawful state" by finding its way to a more confederated system of government not only in word but in deed. This might lead to major political and economic differences among the various republics; but it would facilitate the solution of many questions which can hardly be solved, it seems, at the federal level. Another result might be that the citizenry—given greater independence and more democratic conditions in the various republics—would acquire a more distinct feeling of responsibility and civic pride.

9478
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LAW ON FOUNDATIONS OF STATE SECURITY SYSTEM

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST in Serbo-Croatian No 15, 30 Mar 84 pp 447-450

[Law adopted by the SFRY Assembly in a session of the Federal Chamber on 28 March 1984, promulgated on the same date and signed by Mika Spiljak, chairman of the SFRY State Presidency, and Mirko Popovic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly]

[Text] Article 1

This law hereby sets forth the foundations of the system for protecting the order established by the SFRY Constitution (state security) and for performance of the activities of the state security service, which is indispensable to achievement of the responsibility of federal agencies and to coordination of the agencies performing state security functions.

Article 2

As a common interest of the working people and citizens and the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia, protection of the order established by the SFRY Constitution is a right and duty of the working people and citizens, of organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities, of sociopolitical organizations and public organizations, of civic associations, of sociopolitical communities and their agencies, as well as of other government agencies.

The order established by the SFRY Constitution shall be protected on the foundations of social self-protection as the broadest basis of the security of society.

Working people and citizens, organizations and communities, and their agencies as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article, in exercising their right and discharging their duty to protect the order established by the SFRY Constitution, shall undertake measures and activities to detect and prevent activities which threaten the country's independence, territorial integrity and defense capability, which undermine the power of the working class and all the working people and the self-management and economic foundations of socialist social relations, which shatter brotherhood and unity and the equality of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia, as well as

measures and activities to detect and prevent other activities aimed at undermining or destroying the order established by the SFRY Constitution.

Article 3

The order established by the SFRY Constitution shall be protected on uniform foundations throughout the country through the organization, activities and mutual cooperation of all entities in social self-protection, through the coordinated activity of agencies performing the functions of state security as professional agencies in the system of social self-protection, and through the cooperation of those agencies with all entities involved in social self-protection.

Article 4

Organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities, sociopolitical organizations and other public organizations, civic associations, sociopolitical communities and their agencies, as well as other government agencies shall carry out measures of self-protection in order to protect the order established by the SFRY Constitution, in conformity with law and other regulations and their own self-management and other general acts, the positions and policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the policy set forth by the assemblies of sociopolitical communities, and the guidelines of the competent bodies of sociopolitical communities and the assessments of the political-security situation within their respective community.

Article 5

Agencies performing the functions of state security shall within the limits of their sphere of competence furnish professional and other aid to organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities, sociopolitical organizations and other public organizations and civic associations and their organs, to the agencies of sociopolitical communities and to other government agencies in the building and advancement of the system of social self-protection.

Article 6

Working people and citizens, organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities, sociopolitical organizations and other public organizations, civic associations and their organs, the agencies of sociopolitical communities and other government agencies are required to offer aid to the agencies performing the functions of state security in the detection and prevention of activities aimed at undermining or destroying the order established by the SFRY Constitution.

Agencies performing the functions of state security are required to inform organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities, sociopolitical organizations and other public organizations, civic associations and their organs, the agencies of sociopolitical

communities and other government agencies and the working people and citizens, when circumstances in performance of their functions allow, concerning knowledge they have gained in performance of those functions within their jurisdiction and which is important to the security of those organizations, agencies or the working people and citizens.

Working people and citizens, organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities, public organizations, civic associations and their organs, the agencies of sociopolitical communities and other government agencies are required to take the necessary steps related to protection of the order established by the SFRY Constitution which, in conformity with laws and regulations enacted on the basis of law, are ordered by the agencies competent to perform the functions of state security.

Article 7

The Federation, the republics and the autonomous provinces, within the limits of their respective rights and duties as set forth in the SFRY Constitution, shall be responsible for the organization and performance of the functions of state security.

Through its agencies as empowered by the SFRY Constitution, the Federation shall set forth the general policy in the domain of protection of the order established by the SFRY Constitution, shall coordinate the work of agencies performing the functions of state security, and shall also handle other business as specified by federal law.

The republics and autonomous provinces shall organize and actually perform the functions of state security in conformity with the SFRY Constitution, federal laws and the policy which the SFRY Assembly sets forth in this area.

Article 8

When on its own initiative or on the recommendation of the Federal Executive Council the SFRY State Presidency finds that special security grounds so warrant, the competent federal agency shall directly organize the performance or shall perform certain functions of protection of the order established by the SFRY Constitution (state security) over the entire territory or a portion of the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in order to combat activities aimed at undermining or destroying the order established by the SFRY Assembly.

The organizational performance of the functions referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be done under the conditions and in the manner set forth by the SFRY State Presidency and the Federal Executive Council within their respective competence.

Article 9

Functions of state security shall be performed within the Federation by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and other federal administrative

agencies when specifically so ordered, and in the republics and autonomous provinces by the republic or provincial agencies competent for internal affairs.

The Federal Executive Council shall set forth which functions of state security and to what extent shall be performed by the various federal agencies.

The functions of state security in the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be performed by agencies specified by federal law or decision of the SFRY State Presidency.

Article 10

The security of members of the SFRY State Presidency and heads of foreign states visiting the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be organized and conducted, in accordance with a uniform system, by agencies in which the functions of state security are performed and by military agencies.

The SFRY State Presidency shall define which functions referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be performed by military agencies, and the Federal Executive Council shall define which functions under that paragraph shall be performed by other agencies.

Article 11

The agencies which perform the functions of state security shall gather data and information with a view to eliminating and preventing activities aimed at undermining or destroying the order established by the SFRY Constitution, at threatening security in the country, and they shall in that connection undertake other necessary measures and actions on the basis of law and regulations enacted in conformity with law.

Article 12

Agencies performing the functions of state security shall base their work on the results of science and scientific research.

Agencies performing the functions of state security shall fill certain needs, especially with respect to operating methods and equipment and the need for scientific research, development and productive work important to the activity of the state security service, within and through security institutes.

Article 13

The work of agencies performing the functions of state security shall be coordinated within the limits of the rights and duties set forth in the SFRY Constitution, by the SFRY State Presidency and the Federal Executive Council.

The coordination referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall encompass guidance of the work of agencies performing the functions of state security with respect to security policy and assignment of their common tasks from the standpoint of the interests and needs of the security of the entire country.

Article 14

On the basis of the guidance furnished by the SFRY Assembly, the coordination and guidance provided by the SFRY State Presidency and the Federal Executive Council, the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs shall undertake actions guaranteeing implementation of the guidelines of the SFRY Assembly, the SFRY State Presidency and the Federal Executive Council and shall coordinate the work of administrative agencies in the republics and autonomous provinces performing the functions of state security.

The action and coordination referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article refers to setting forth a uniform programmatic orientation of the state security service in performance of common tasks; coordination of plans and measures important to the country's security; adoption of joint security assessments; coordination of measures and activities in performance of tasks set forth by the agencies of the Federation competent for guiding the work of agencies performing the functions of state security and in the application of particular methods and means of the state security service.

In performance of tasks to protect the order established by the SFRY Constitution (state security) as assigned by the agencies of the Federation competent for guidance of the work of agencies performing the functions of state security, the federal secretary for internal affairs shall prescribe the manner of coordination of plans and measures important to the country's security and the manner of coordination of measures and activities undertaken by agencies performing the functions of state security and shall define the methods and means of the state security service which are to be used with his consent, within the limits of the rights and duties of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

Article 15

The official heading the agency which performs the functions of state security shall be accountable for his own work and for the work of the agency to the assembly of the respective sociopolitical community and to its executive body and must submit a report to them on the work of the agency and on the situation in the field of state security.

The official heading the agency referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article may propose that presentation of the report on particular matters be postponed for a certain time or that the report be submitted in closed session. The official is required to inform the president or chairman of the body in question of the grounds for postponement of the report's presentation or for its presentation in closed session.

Article 16

The assembly of the sociopolitical community whose agencies are performing the functions of state security shall exercise oversight as to the legality of the activity of those agencies through a specific body.

The lawfulness of the activity of security agencies in the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be monitored in the manner specified by the SFRY State Presidency.

Officials heading administrative agencies performing the functions of state security are required to furnish the body referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article information and data within the jurisdiction of the agencies which they head even though they may be secret.

Article 17

The SFRY Assembly shall establish the Commission for Oversight of the State Security Service (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") to monitor the work of federal administrative agencies performing the functions of state security.

The Commission shall inquire into the legality of the activity of agencies performing the functions of state security, especially from the standpoint of respect for the human and civil rights and freedoms set forth by the SFRY Constitution and law, the rights of organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities, and those of sociopolitical communities and their agencies, but also with respect to the methods and means which those agencies use in performing functions within their competence; it shall examine problems taken note of in the activity of the agencies and shall submit a report and proposals to the SFRY Assembly on these matters.

The SFRY Assembly shall appoint the chairman and members of the Commission.

The Commission is required to report on its work at least once a year to the SFRY Assembly.

The facts and other data presented in a session of the Commission and in materials prepared or drafted by resolution of the Commission shall constitute a state secret unless the Commission provides otherwise for certain data.

Article 18

In performance of the functions within their competence the agencies performing the functions of state security and other government agencies are required to cooperate with one another, to help one another, and to coordinate their activity related to protection of the order established by the SFRY Constitution.

Article 19

Agencies performing the functions of state security in the Federation, in the republics, in the autonomous provinces, and in the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are required to cooperate with one another, to help one another in performance of tasks and to inform one another

and agree on performance of functions within their jurisdiction which are important to the country's security.

Officials who head federal administrative agencies performing the functions of state security shall by agreement issue instructions on mutual cooperation of those agencies.

Article 20

Federal administrative agencies performing the functions of state security shall carry out the established policy in the domain of state security, shall see to the enforcement of federal laws and other federal regulations and general acts for whose execution they are directly responsible, and within the limits of the rights and duties of the Federation they shall monitor the situation in the domain of state security and shall be accountable for that situation.

Agencies performing the functions of state security are required to report trends and events important to the country's security in good time to the body in the Federation whose jurisdiction covers monitoring such trends and events.

Article 21

The Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs shall act as an inspectorate as to the enforcement of federal laws and other federal regulations and general acts, as to the performance of measures and actions, and as to the fulfillment of tasks in the domain of state security in the republic and provincial administrative agencies performing the functions of state security.

The agency in which an inspection is being conducted is required to afford access to all matters which pertain to enforcement of federal laws and other federal regulations and general acts in the domain of state security and to furnish the necessary data and information.

If he finds that the agency in which an inspection is being conducted has not been enforcing federal laws and other federal regulations and general acts in the domain of state security or if he establishes other irregularities in the implementation of those regulations, the officer conducting the inspection shall so inform the official heading that agency and the federal secretary for internal affairs.

The federal secretary for internal affairs shall prescribe the manner of conduct of inspection as to the enforcement of federal laws and other federal regulations and general acts in the domain of state security.

Article 22

When the administrative agencies in the republics and autonomous provinces performing the functions of state security are required themselves to implement federal laws and other federal regulations and general acts in the

domain of state security, the federal secretary for internal affairs may issue to those agencies binding instructions and directions as to performance of the functions they have been authorized to perform by federal law, other federal regulation or general act.

Article 23

Agencies performing functions of state security shall in performance of functions within their jurisdiction apply means and methods according to uniform principles. The uniform principles which those agencies are to apply in their work shall be set forth by the SFRY State Presidency.

On the basis of the uniform principles referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article the official heading a federal administrative agency performing functions of state security shall issue regulations on the work of the state security service, unless federal law provides otherwise.

Officials heading the agencies referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article or the individuals whom they authorize shall independently decide on application of the prescribed means and methods in the work of carrying out assignments within the jurisdiction of those agencies and shall be responsible for their lawful use.

Article 24

The official heading an agency performing the functions of state security may, if the security of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia makes it necessary, in functions within the jurisdiction of the agency, order by his own decision that certain measures be taken toward particular persons and organizations which depart from the principles of inviolability of the secrecy of letters and other means of communication.

Article 25

Individuals who at the request of agencies performing the functions of state security aid those agencies and in so doing are injured, become ill or are permanently prevented from performing their vocation shall be entitled to rights set forth in regulations on disabled military personnel and rights under old-age and disability insurance and also medical insurance as set forth in law and the general act of the respective insurance community.

Members of the immediate family of a person who loses his life or dies from the consequences of an injury received in aiding an agency performing the functions of state security shall also have the rights referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article if the aid was furnished at the request of that agency.

Article 26

Assemblies of sociopolitical communities shall on the basis of an agreement concerning the uniform foundations regulate the authority of personnel

performing the functions of state security and certain specific matters in the employment relations of those personnel.

Article 27

The Law on the Foundations of the State Security System (SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 1, 1974) shall cease to be valid on the day when this law takes effect.

Article 28

This law shall take effect on the eighth day after publication in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ.

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